

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,
OCTOBER 18, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Staff Changes

RODERICK O. MATHESON, whose name has appeared at the head of this column as managing editor since September 25, 1909, has tendered his resignation to the owners to accept a newspaper situation in Tokyo.

Edward P. Irwin, at present city editor of The Advertiser, a kamaaina newspaper man, will succeed to the editorship. Mr. Matheson severs his connection with this paper on November 1, when the new editorial hand will be laid upon the tiller.

Mr. Irwin, who has been a member of the editorial staff of this paper for some years, has also been connected editorially with the former Evening Bulletin of this city and was the editorial head of that well remembered weekly publication, The Crossroads of the Pacific. His experience extends into the offices of the Portland Journal, San Francisco Call and the Coast offices of the Associated Press.

W. S. S.

Turkey's Mistake

NEW YORK TIMES.—There may or may not be some men of sense in office in Turkey. If there are, as they watch the swift crumbling of all that remains of the Turkish Empire, they must wonder at the fatuity which led them to throw away the friendship of England, a defensive power, and place themselves under the protection of Germany, an offensive power. The protection which England so long extended them was a disgusted and nauseated sort of protection, and it was not in the least from any love of Turkey, but from a fear of the Czar. It did not aggrandize Turkey in any way; it merely saved her from extinction at the hands of Russian rulers who were determined to act in the spirit of the bogus "will of Peter the Great." England's policy was always defensive; Germany coaxed Turkey into an alliance to conquer the world, and now Turkey lies in ruins.

The statesmanship of the Young Turks is a wretched thing, even in comparison with that of the rulers they overthrew. They could not have realized Turkey's real position in the world. It was with Turkey, a question whether she should be allowed to live or not. The Young Turks did not understand this, and embarked on a policy of extension, designed to raise themselves to power among the nations under Germany's aegis. They have been in Europe for over four centuries and a half. Europe has not enjoyed their company at any moment in that time. "The Turk must clear out of Europe, bag and baggage." The Young Turks have brought their country to such a pass that, if that order were repeated, there would be no place for them to go. When it was first uttered they had a place to go, in Asia; a place reaching from Syria to Mesopotamia. How much of that will be left to her?

When Russia emerged from barbarism and began to have a policy, she aimed primarily at a seacoast, which she did not have, being couped up as completely as Switzerland; and she listened after Constantinople. She got some seacoast by robbing Sweden, which then was not only a peninsula but a continental power, and possessed of what are now called the Baltic Provinces; but she wanted warm water, and in the century and a half during which she was advancing in all directions she tore away large pieces of Turkey. It was this and her advance toward India which frightened England, and that nation resolved that at all costs, even the cost of protecting the Turk, Russia should not get Constantinople.

Czar Nicholas I had the same innocent belief that all his neighbors were as bad as himself which possesses Germany today. In this belief, he unhomed himself to the British minister: "We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man; it will be a great misfortune if one of these days he should slip away from us before the necessary arrangements have been made." And he proposed that England and Russia should carve up Turkey in a friendly and generous spirit toward each other. It never occurred to him that England might be animated by a spirit of honesty, that his proposal could not be accepted by men of honor. The English government replied that it had no desire to take any territory from Turkey. In the words of Justin McCarthy:

Nicholas was as much disappointed as an honest highwayman of the days of Captain Macheath might have been who, on making a handsome offer of a share of a new enterprise to a trusted and familiar "pal," finds that the latter is taken with a fit of virtuous indignation and is hurrying off to Bow Street to tell the whole story.

Thus possessed of Russia's intentions toward Turkey, England, in self defense, took up the protection of that international vagabond. She was so thoroughly alarmed that she made the greatest mistake of the century at Berlin in 1878. The oppressed States of the Balkans had been throwing off the Turkish yoke and new nations were emerging in the Balkans. Russia took up their cause and attacked and defeated Turkey; and at San Stefano she made a treaty which would have created fairly large and powerful states, along race lines. But Disraeli, then at the head of the government, and possessed by the idea that any thing Russia proposed must be dangerous, succeeded at the congress of Berlin in having this treaty thrown out, and for it was substituted a miserable patchwork which arbitrarily cut the Bal-

kan States into unnatural shapes and prepared the way for perpetual ferment in the Balkans.

With this the menace to Turkey's existence from the great Powers came to an end. If she had been willing to continue unnoticed, she might have scraped along, except for such dangers as she encountered from her Balkan neighbors, and even these dangers would be curbed—as was shown in 1913—by the Powers. Then came along Young Turkdom, not satisfied with this obscure existence, and hunting up a military and aggressive Power to annex itself to. It found such a power in Germany, and embarked gayly on the first war to which Germany summoned it. Now, with Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia lost, and collapse imminent in her whole Asiatic Empire, perhaps, Turkey can see her mistake.

W. S. S.

Another Call to Patriots

ELSEWHERE in The Advertiser this morning is a special message from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, addressed to the people of Hawaii in the matter of the Liberty Loan. It is true that here the campaign for this fourth loan has closed, so far as the work of the committee is concerned, and it is true that Hawaii, with the help of commandeered German money, has gone over the top. But there is no restriction upon anyone subscribing for more bonds and having the order mailed to San Francisco, where the campaign is still on.

There is money today in Honolulu for the purchase of more bonds. The banks are purchasing some at a small discount and there are advertisements in this issue of The Advertiser with offers to buy bonds. If those who are in the market with money to spend would forgo their five to ten percent profits for the sake of patriotism and place their bond orders directly with the government, they will only be doing what is proper under the circumstances.

The government has urged that purchasers of government bonds hold these if at all possible and not camouflage by getting credit for patriotic sacrifice by lending money to the government and then drawing back that money, in whole or part, and spending it in competition with the government.

As the administration is advising owners of Liberty Bonds not to sell, it should not be the business of anyone to hold out selling inducements. The urging of the government that patriots back the troops in the field with their dollars applies to bankers and lenders as much as to the ordinary citizen-investor.

W. S. S.

Report the Pro-Hun

WE heartily agree with our afternoon contemporary in the sentiments expressed in its editorial headed "On Perilous Ground," dealing with alleged Democratic attacks upon Kuhl's share in the draft and war time prohibition matters. The Delegate to Congress was insistent, as he had a right to be, that Hawaii was loyal, and that the people of his own race were loyal. He wished to place Hawaii in the front in the matter of loyalty, and his own people as true patriots. Partly through his efforts this was accomplished.

Anyone who urges that the Delegate should not be voted for on account of his action in the draft and national guard matter should be called to the attention of Mr. Huber. It matters not whose benchmark he may be, he should be called to the attention of Mr. Huber.

Hawaiians will properly resent the attack. They have come forward valiantly in every respect, and certainly will not enjoy being asked to vote against the Delegate because he stood by every war measure.

Just how far the pro-Hun propaganda in this respect has gone is not known. It is known that it was circulated on the Island of Hawaii. We have no doubt that it will be promptly stamped out, and will operate as a boomerang.

W. S. S.

PASSING HOUR

The Huns have begun their usual destruction in all of western Belgium. And they continue to whine for peace and mercy in the very midst of their vandalisms.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin rises to inquire what guarantees will be given Germany that the military superiority insisted on as the main term of the armistice will not be used by the Allies in a manner opposed to the principles of justice and conciliation. This is a hard question to answer, because the only reply is that the Allies are honorable and honest, and these words mean nothing in Germany.

Germany notices Turkey that the Black Sea fleet, which the Turks helped the German capture, will be turned loose in a bombardment of Constantinople the minute it is apparent Turkey is going to withdraw from the war. And, after all, it would not be anything to weep about. The Turks deserve a great deal more than the Entente is ever likely to do to them. Their punishment at the hands of the Germans would be a very suitable arrangement.

Selecting Committee—Messrs. Mori, Negoro and Ishida of the Japanese food commission who were authorized at a recent meeting to name three members of a Japanese fair price committee from

among the wholesalers and retailers of the Japanese foodstuffs, and the consumers, are taking great care in their selection of the right men for this important position. It will be some weeks before they announce their selections.

Daughters of Warriors—The Daughters of Hawaiian Warriors will meet this evening at half past seven at the home of Princess Kawananakoa, Pensacola Street.

BREVITIES

Pianist Pinched.—Sam Mahelona, well known in glee club circles as a pianist, was arrested by Chief of Detectives McHugh yesterday and charged with having stolen automobile parts in his possession. Mahelona's bail was fixed at \$250.

Commissioners Must Wait.—Because the liquor license commission has failed to comply with a request of the board of supervisors to file an inventory of its belongings, the board has held up an appropriation of \$700 due the commission. Office furniture and an automobile, which the commission used during its existence, have not been accounted for.

To Arrest Hilo Bootleggers.—C. J. Laval, deputy United States marshal, left yesterday for Hilo to take into custody three alleged violators of the Hawaii Prohibition Act arrested there by the county authorities. All of the defendants are Japanese. The deputy marshal is expected to return with his prisoners on Saturday morning.

Entertain Japanese Commissioners.—The arrival of the Japanese trade commission in Honolulu next week from Japan will be officially recognized by the directors of the chamber of commerce, who, according to President F. C. Atherton, will be hosts for the commissioners at a luncheon and will also escort them about the city and suburbs.

Second-Hand Garments.—Arrangements have been made by the local Red Cross through Miss Boutwell Castle, for use of the Union Grill rooms as an station where second-hand garments for the refugees at Vladivostok can be sent, especially garments for women and children and layettes for babies. They will be packed at the old grill and forwarded direct to Siberia.

Must Not Employ Aliens.—Lyman H. Bigelow, chairman of the harbor commission, has instructed the Hilo agent of the board to notify the Hawaiian Consolidated Railroad Company it must employ only citizens in construction work on the Kihuna wharf. No enemy aliens must be employed in any circumstances, and other aliens only after affidavit has been made that they are of the kind of labor available, the instructions sent to Hilo say.

Spuds Cheap and Plentiful.—Manager O. R. Lightfoot of the Territorial Marketing division has received a large shipment of fine Irish potatoes, raised in the war gardens of Waimea, Hawaii, and they are now on sale at the Territorial Market. Every effort is being made by the marketing division to encourage the raising of potatoes, and to make a return this year, and Col. Lightfoot asks the public to do its part. By telephoning 1840 a sack of this home grown produce will be delivered to any home in Honolulu.

Governor Now Paying Guards.—From now until after the next legislature meets the Governor's contingent fund is apt to decrease rapidly as the first demand on it for the payment of war effort guards was approved at the meeting of the harbor commissioners yesterday. Two payrolls which were approved used up all of the money heretofore available for the pay of the guards, and left a balance of \$310. This balance is to be paid from the executive's contingent fund as are other payrolls for the same purpose in the future.

Kaula's Memory Honored.—In honor of the birthday anniversary of the late Princess Kaula, the Kaula School in Palms, which was named after the princess, held special exercises out of doors yesterday. A large painting of the princess was placed on an easel on the lawn, and about the pupils looked on as the school officers read the history of the princess which was to be found. A lengthy program of songs, recitations and talks was given, among those participating being Mrs. N. D. L. Fraser, principal; Gerrit P. Wilder, who is deeply interested in the school; Miss Kawahiki, Rita Zahlan, Frances Machado, Helen Allen. The school now has 1065 registered pupils.

Hurley Urges Wide-awake Action.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a letter read yesterday at the Ad Club by W. R. Farrington, said it is imperative that the people here get together and prepare to make use of a part of the twenty-five million tons of ship tonnage that will be available after the war is over for commercial enterprises. He said the possibility for trade on the Pacific Coast "will be great." He added that there is need to have the Ad Club and all organizations here make themselves acquainted with what tonnage the United States will have and what is expected to be done with it, and then plan to develop it in the Pacific.

Two In Crew Die.—A second wireless received yesterday morning from the captain of a U. S. K. freighter now making port to get a new crew to replace the present one which is ill with influenza, told the deaths of two of the crew. The wireless said that the deaths were due to "fever," but it is understood to mean the Spanish grippe, which was prevalent at a Pacific port at the time the freighter sailed.

Offer Accepted.—The offer of G. N. Wilcox of Kona to buy \$3000 worth of territorial bonds to finance an investigation to determine the best site for a new harbor in the Kapa district of the Kona Island has been accepted by the board of harbor commissioners. I. H. Bigelow, chairman of the board, said yesterday Ahukani would be included in the investigation, which will be started soon.

Tokio Principals To Visit Schools.—With definite word received here of the coming of a Tokyo school principals' delegation by the next steamer from the Orient, the Japanese teachers in this city have decided to entertain the visitors from Tokyo when the party passes through here. Some of the public schools, as well as the Japanese schools in Honolulu are to be shown to the Tokyo teachers.

W. S. S.

Steward Injured.—D. Aukai, a Hawaiian steward employed on a vessel discharging cargo on the water front yesterday, fell into the hold of the steamer and fractured his right hip. The injured man was first treated at the emergency hospital and then removed to the Queen's Hospital.

PERSONALS

James Kennedy of Wailua is a guest at the Young Hotel.

Rev. A. W. Palmer has returned from a short vacation trip to Maui.

Gustave Schuman has sailed for the coast and will be away indefinitely.

Attorney W. B. Pittman returned yesterday from a business trip to Kona.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Leval has left for a short business trip to Hilo in connection with federal bootlegging cases.

Jack Donaham, formerly a reporter with The Advertiser, and for many years on one of the big Coast papers, is now with the Canadian Engineers.

Capt. Philip Rice, formerly an aid at army headquarters in Honolulu, who was recently transferred to the main land, has been assigned to the 8th Division at Camp Kearney. Orders were received in this effect at department headquarters yesterday. He was graduated from the first Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Schofield Barracks last year.

L. C. Child, a brother of Fund Administrator J. F. Child, has been named manager of the Kailua, Kona, Hawaii branch of American Factors, Limited. He succeeds Paul Bartels, recently resigned.

T. Imal, vice consul at the local Japanese consulate, is at his desk again after an absence of a week. He has recovered from a severe attack of influenza which is now prevalent among the Japanese.

Randolph Bukeley, cashier at the First National Bank, is reported to be preparing for a trip to Siberia to enter war work for the Red Cross. The order came yesterday to Secretary Harry Macfarlane to accept the offer of Mr. Bukeley to serve the Red Cross Association. He will act as assistant field secretary in Siberia under Secretary A. L. Castle.

Dean Walter Williams, head of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, is expected to be in Honolulu about October 27, on his way to Japan, where he proposes to start a new magazine to be published in the English language. Professor Williams knows Honolulu, for he has been a visitor here two or three times before.

FILE TAX RETURN NOW, ADVICE FROM REVENUE OFFICER

Corporations Given To October 31—Penalties To Be Assessed After That Date

A warning to all corporations to make their returns on capital stock before October 31 was issued yesterday by Internal Revenue Collector Howard Hathaway. "Every corporation must make a return this year," said Col. Hathaway. "And it is the intention of this office to assess penalties against all delinquents." Blank forms on which to make their returns have been provided for all corporations and have been in their hands for some time, the collector declared.

According to Col. Hathaway the minimum penalty for failure to make returns is fifty percent of the total amount of tax and may be more if circumstances warrant.

Collector Hathaway is desirous that corporations begin making their returns now instead of delaying until the last day or two before the expiration of the time limit. "If corporations would comply with the law early instead of waiting to get under the wire at the last minute, it would save this office an enormous amount of additional work," he said.

Christmas Mail For France.—The Rotary Club, which has undertaken to see that every box at the front from these Islands receives at least one Christmas letter, desires to have the names of all these boys and will accept anyone sending in a list of the names of the ones they may know, with the proper addresses. These names may be sent to The Advertiser, which will pass them on to the Rotary Club. It is suggested that attention be drawn to the fact that letters should be posted here not later than November 15 in order to reach the trenches by December 25. In all probability Governor McCarthy will be asked to issue an official reminder of this fact.

W. S. S.

Autos Crash Drivers Uninjured.—Two automobiles driven by Japanese crashed yesterday morning on Buchanan Street in front of Aukai Park in a head on collision. The fronts of both machines were badly damaged in the contact but neither of the drivers was injured.

That Remarkable Remedy

B.B.C.

Endorsed by many leading physicians and people in public life.

A scientific formula of great merit—free from mineral poisons. It is a combination of medicinal herbs that works with Nature, cleans and strengthens the entire interior machinery of the body, purifying the blood, turning up the stomach and secreting regulating the flow, kidneys and bladder, making the body stronger than the disease that assails it. A mild laxative. It is a most effective remedy for constipation. It breaks the system of accumulated waste matter, the cause of premature old age and infirmity. It weakens the system and makes the body more susceptible to a marked degree in many instances after a few weeks use. B.B.C. cleanses the body with the least effort of health and restores as far as possible the vigor and vitality of youth, and is a perfect laxative, and it cures with strength and energy.

NO RAISE IN PRICE—STILL \$1.00

All Druggists and Plantation Stores

B. B. C. Headquarters 161 King St. below Fish Market

JOINS FOURTH CAVALRY



DANIEL MEDEIROS

Another Island boy expects to see service at the front shortly, if the war keeps going for some time. He is Daniel Medeiros, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin Medeiros of Ewa, this island. Young Medeiros, who is a cousin of Mr. K. A. Aho of this city, enlisted on August 4 in the Fourth Cavalry to go with another Ewa youth, Medeiros, a native of Hilo and just about the age. He is a cousin of John Sakai, with the Canadian troops in France, who was wounded last month in battle, according to news received here recently.

W. S. S.

FRENCH DEVELOP EFFECTIVE TANK

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES. September 27.—(Associated Press).—The armored caterpillar motor car or "tank," which is now in high favor as an engine of assault against the enemy's lines, almost fell into disuse in France in 1917. The most successful type has been the new lighter car with a swinging turret from which one inch and a half caliber cannon or a machine gun can fire in any direction.

While the British were manufacturing their immense heavy "tanks," the French, without knowing of the work their allies were doing, experimented with lighter cars, one type weighing thirteen tons and another twenty-three tons. The thirteen-ton cars made their appearance in April 1917, taking part in the defense of the fortress of Verdun and the Aisne, as an experiment.

The losses appeared to be excessive and the report spread that they caught fire every time they were hit by a projectile. The death of Commandant Bessot while leading an assault with one of the cars created a profound impression.

Two later operations, however, modified military opinion regarding them and they proved to be most effective. During the latter other experiments were made and toward the last of May, 1918, the light "tanks" made their appearance on the battlefield in greater numbers. They were assigned to the defense of the forest of Villers-Cotterets when the Germans made their dash between Soissons and Rheims. During the first fifteen days of June they made more than twenty counter attacks and kept the forest clear of the enemy. The medium weight cars in the meantime had helped the Americans take Cantigny.

Their first spectacular feat was in maintaining in twelve hours south of Amiens to precede the infantry in a successful counter attack that stopped the advance of the Germans on the Marston-Soyon line.

These and subsequent successes convinced the French military authorities that the light "tank" was an effective and efficient arm.

W. S. S.

JAPANESE RESPONSE TO LOAN IS LIBERAL

Six hundred and fifty-eight Japanese have all been subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to S. Aoki, manager of the local branch of Yokohama Specie Bank and chairman of the Japanese loan committee which handled the loan campaign among the Japanese. The total amount of the subscriptions by the Japanese was \$182,050.

This large sum has been subscribed through three Japanese banks in Honolulu, said Mr. Aoki yesterday. "I am sure that many other Japanese have subscribed through other channels. We, the Japanese committee, feel very gratified with the showing of our fellow countrymen, who have so liberally and readily responded to the call of the country in which we all enjoy our living."

W. S. S.

LIEUTENANT CARTER WEDS ON MAINLAND

Lieutenant Samuel M. Carter, Camp Lewis, Washington, was married to Miss Helen Blake of Tacoma, yesterday.

Lieutenant Carter is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carter, Waipaho and has not returned to Camp Lewis after a month spent at the School of Musketry, Camp Perry, Ohio.

He is Hawaiian born, was educated in the public schools in Honolulu, was graduated from McKinley High, was employed by the Hale Sugar Co., joined the students of the first training camp at Camp Meade and after being graduated was assigned to the First Infantry, Regulars. He left Honolulu last May for Camp Lewis. Miss Blake is a very attractive young school teacher.

PERSHING'S PLAN FOR CLEAN ARMY HIGHLY APPROVED

Safeguarding of Men At Front Is Grave Responsibility, Says American Commander

HEADQUARTERS—AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, October 1.—(Associated Press).—General Pershing's order forbidding the use of all alcoholic beverages except light wines and beers by soldiers and instituting various forms of athletics and wholesome amusements to prevent immorality has brought him much gratifying and favorable comment from American and Allied sources which have been striving for the betterment of the men in field. His alignment of "prompt disciplinary action" is having a salutary effect.

Efforts are being made to keep every American soldier, when he is not actually under fire or in the trenches, occupied with instruction on various useful subjects, work, drill, baseball, football, wrestling, boxing, foot racing and other forms of sport, athletic games, theatrical entertainments and clean motion picture shows.

The determination of the American commander to secure a rigid enforcement of his anti-drunkenness and anti-immorality regulation was indicated in a letter written by General Pershing appointing representatives to a British American conference on the subject, in which he said:

"The gravest responsibility rests on those to whom the parents of our soldiers have entrusted their sons to the battle and we fail if we neglect any effort to safeguard them in every way. We have the command of ground of humanity; we have the well considered conclusions of the best scientific minds on our side, and from the fact that, in this war of nations in arms the soldier is merely a citizen on war service, we have all the elements which will force cooperation between military and civil authorities."

Louney by courts martial in dealing with cases arising from nonobservance of the order, General Pershing stated, would not be tolerated "and to insure this," he said, "the records of all sentences will be carefully examined and compared and tax courts and officers held strictly accountable."

W. S. S.

HARVARD UNIT GRAFTS NEW FACES ON MEN.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, September 28.—Herbert H. White, executive manager of the Harvard medical unit, at Base Hospital No. 22, behind the British front in France, returned on a Cunard liner today after a visit to the hospital, bringing back with him twenty-four casts, showing the facial appearance of as many wounded soldiers before and after Harvard surgeons had operated on them.

Mr. White declared these casts will be object lessons for other surgeons. He said the work of the Harvard Unit was really wonderful. "They have put new faces on hundreds of men," said he, as he sketched an outline of one operation.

"English surgeons told me the work of Dr. Armand H. Kaganian, head of the Harvard dental school, surpassed anything they had ever seen," said Mr. White. "They have handled 600 or 700 cases with remarkable success. They have taken poor fellows whose tongues have been partly shot away and patched them up. They have taken others whose jaws have been ripped off and have done artistic jobs on them, fixing them up by grafting skinbones and flesh from other parts of the body."

"Months that have been torn off by shrapnel have been restored so deftly that one marvels at the skill of the surgeon."

"This is practically a new department of surgery. I saw a lot of these cases while at the hospital. They surprised and delighted me beyond anything I have yet seen in surgery. And maybe the poor fellows who have been remade facially are not delighted and grateful!"

"The patients will, of course, always bear a scar where the face has been operated upon. The men have every reason to feel proud of the scars as they are the result of honorable combat. As long as they live they will be living examples and testimonials to the skill of American surgeons."

"These plaster casts will be delivered by Mr. White to the Harvard Medical School, where they will be used by the faculty in lectures."

The Harvard unit is commanded by Lieut. Col. Hugh Cabot, one of Boston's well known physicians. The unit was organized in 1915, at the suggestion of Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, to whom the British medical authorities appealed for American doctors and nurses.

The officers hold British commissions and part of the expense of maintaining the hospital is borne by the British government.

W. S. S.

DAVY JONES' DOMAIN

"I wonder," remarked Mrs. Brown as she put down her paper, "what they'll do with the Kaiser when the war is over? I suppose they'll take his crown away and make him look for another job."

"Perhaps," agreed Brown, "and I fear I know the job he'll choose."

"What's that?"

"A Davy Jones'."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"So that he can inspect his fleet now and then," was the reply.